

BLOCKCHAIN (UE20CS335)

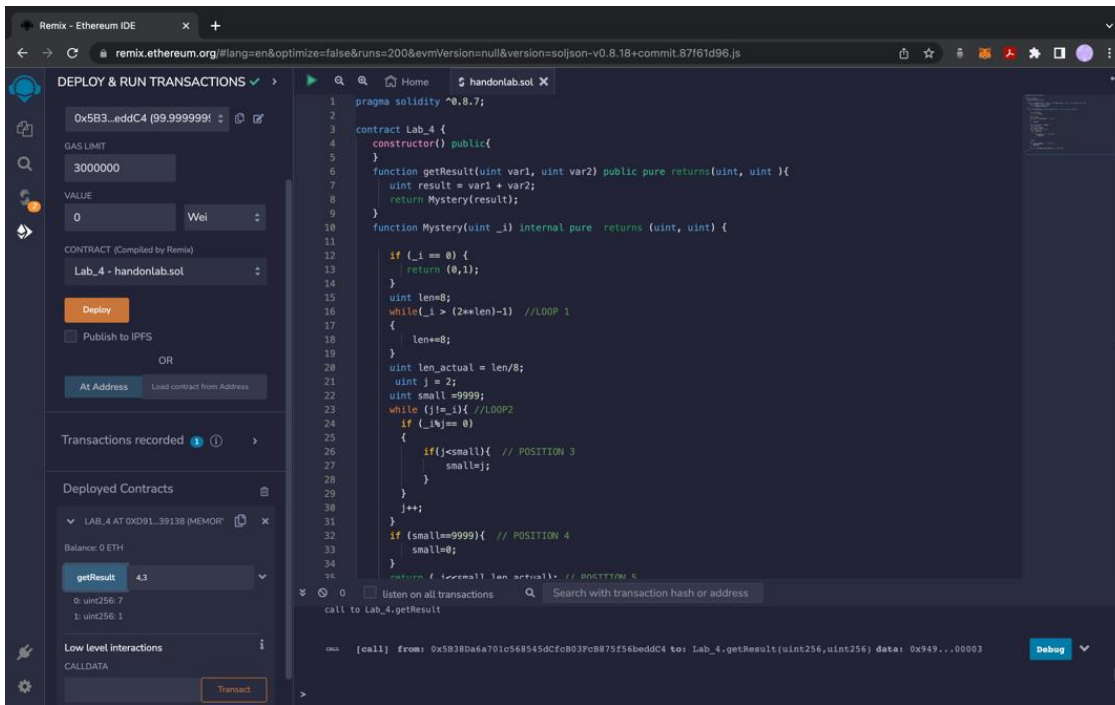
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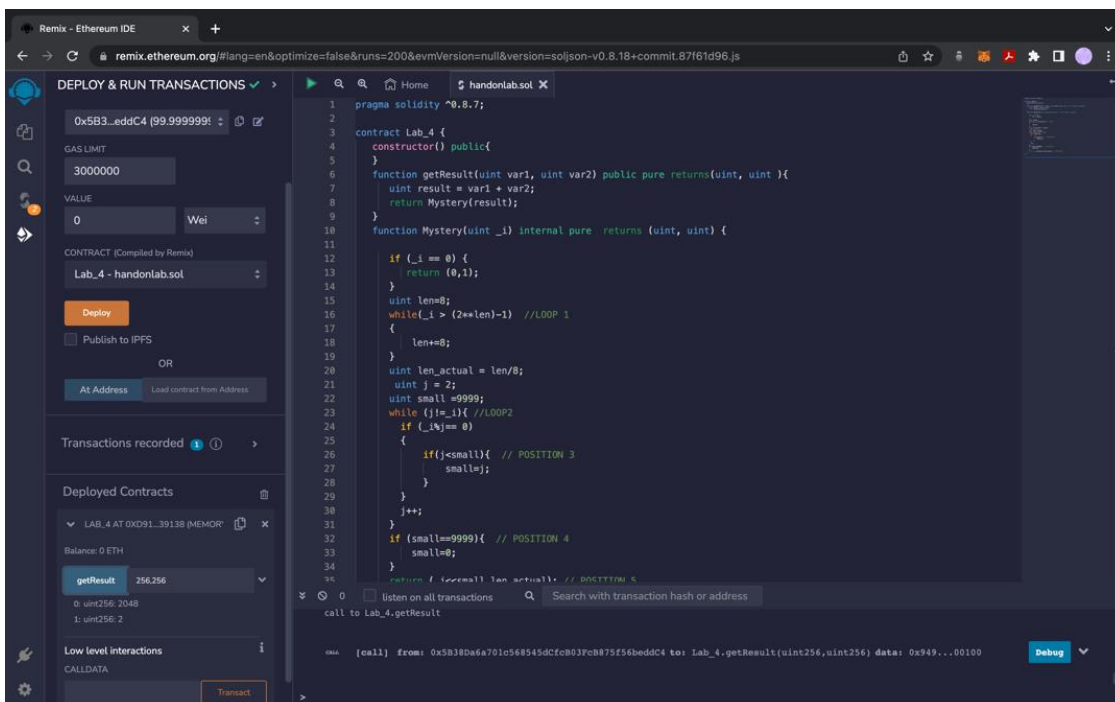
Hands On 4 and 5

Task 2: Understanding the code flow

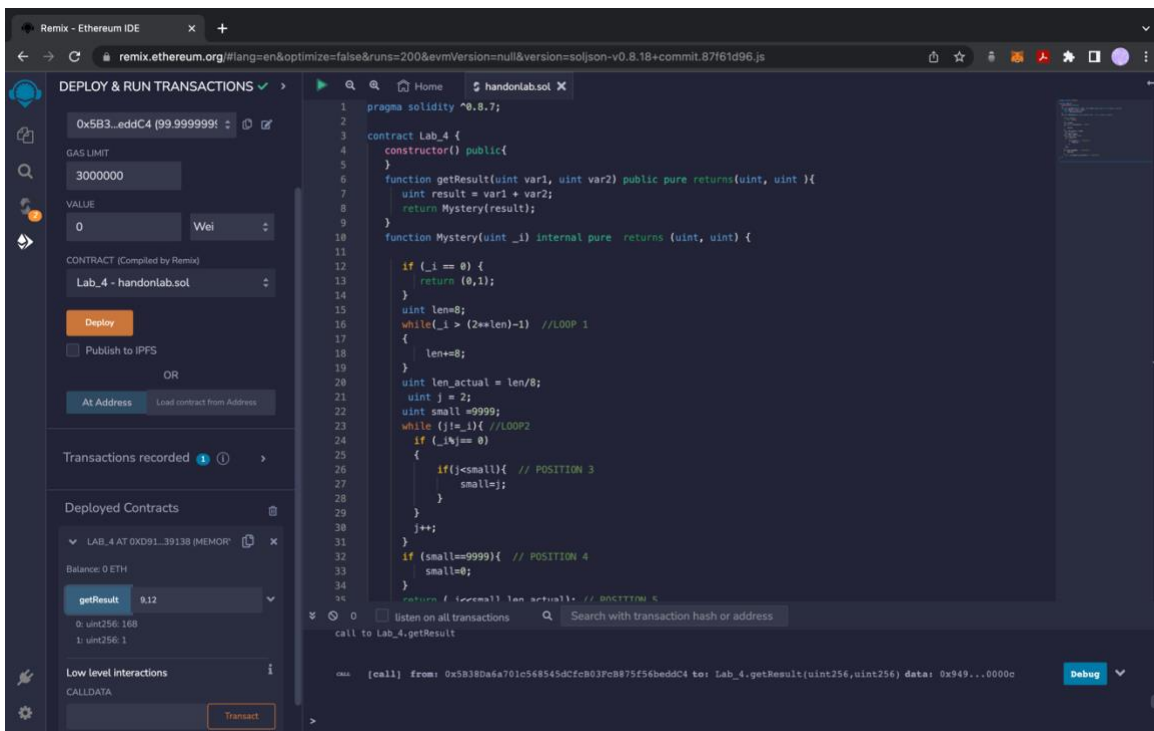
- I. Execute the following program and attach screenshots of the output generated for the following test cases:
 - a. 4 and 3



- b. 256 and 256



c. 9 and 12



- State what the given program is doing by explaining the outputs generated in each test case.

For the test cases

1. 4, 3

The getResult function calculates the result value = 7 and inputs that into the Mystery function.

The Mystery function enters loop1 to set len to 8 and then goes to loop 2, where we find the smallest factor of 7. Since 7 is a prime number, small is set to 9999.

Thus, the final result is 7 and 1 since 7 is left shift by 0 bits and minimum number of bytes needed are 1.

2. 256, 256

The getResult function calculates the result value = 512 and inputs that into the Mystery function.

The Mystery function enters loop1 to set len to 16, since we need 2 bytes to represent 512 and then goes to loop 2, where we find the smallest factor of 512. The value of small is set to 2 (value of j) because $512 = 2^9$.

Thus, the final result is 2048 and 2 since 512 is left shift by 2 bits and len_actual is 2.

3. 9, 12

The getResult function calculates the result value = 21 and inputs that into the Mystery function.

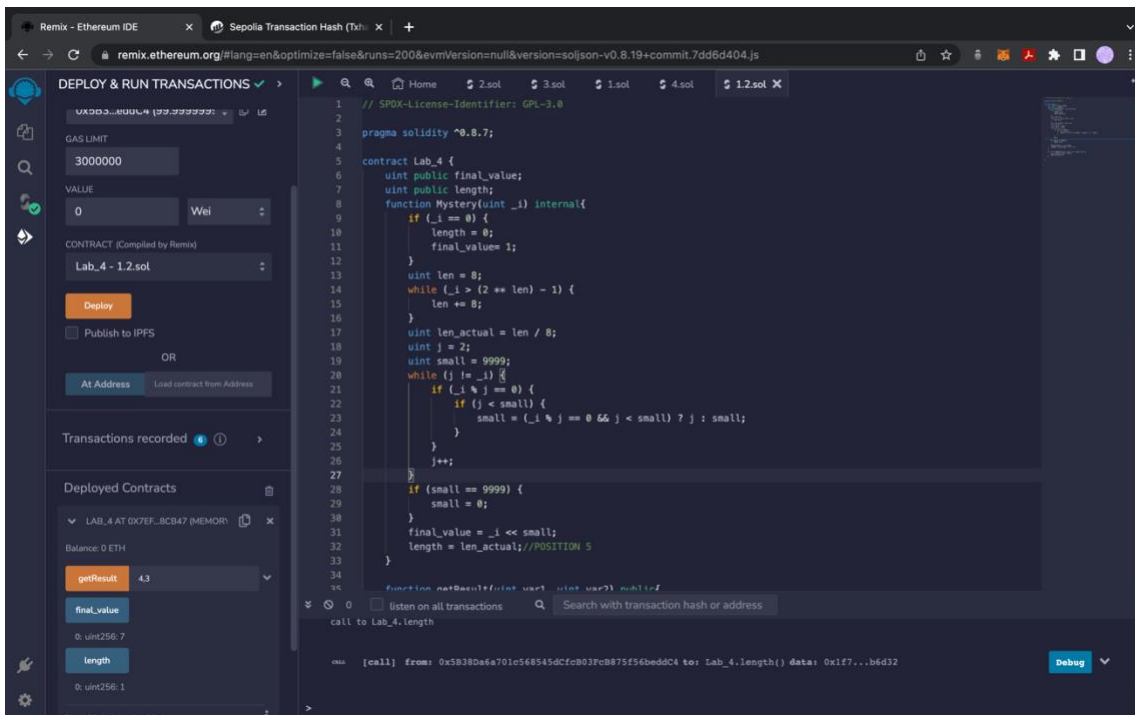
The Mystery function enters loop1 to set len to 8, since we need 1 byte to represent 21 and then goes to loop 2, where we find the smallest factor of 21. The value of small is set to 3 because 21 is divisible by 3.

Thus, the final result is 168 and 1 since 21 is left shift by 3 bits and len_actual is 1.

- Explain what **Loop1** and **Loop2** does in the given code.
 - Loop 1 checks the minimum number of bytes needed to represent the value of result. Loop 2 find the smallest factor of the value of result variable.
- Replace the statement in **Position 3** with a single line statement that does the same role/task as the statement(s) given.
 - `small = (j < small) ? j : small;`

- What does **small** being assigned to 0 in the if condition at **Position 4** indicate?
 - This condition indicates that the value of result variable is a prime number, and that no smaller factor was found for it.
- Make appropriate changes to the **Mystery function** to return the two values without making use of a return statement. Attach a screenshot of the updated function (including the replacement line at Position 3).

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0
pragma solidity ^0.8.7;
contract Lab_4 {
    uint public final_value;
    uint public length;
    function Mystery(uint _i) internal{
        if (_i == 0) {
            length = 0;
            final_value= 1;
        }
        uint len = 8;
        while (_i > (2 ** len) - 1) {
            len += 8;
        }
        uint len_actual = len / 8;
        uint j = 2;
        uint small = 9999;
        while (j != _i) {
            if (_i % j == 0) {
                if (j < small) {
                    small = (_i % j == 0 && j < small) ? j : small;
                }
            }
            j++;
        }
        if (small == 9999) {
            small = 0;
        }
        final_value = _i << small;
        length = len_actual;//POSITION 5
    }
    function getResult(uint var1, uint var2) public{
        uint result = var1 + var2;
        Mystery(result);
    }
}
```



II. Write the Solidity code for a contract **Contract_XYZ** that follows the given outline-

Set_Method() function takes the size of the array (**a1**) and the multiplication factor(**a_m**) from the user. The function returns the multiplication table of a_m till size a1.

Example:

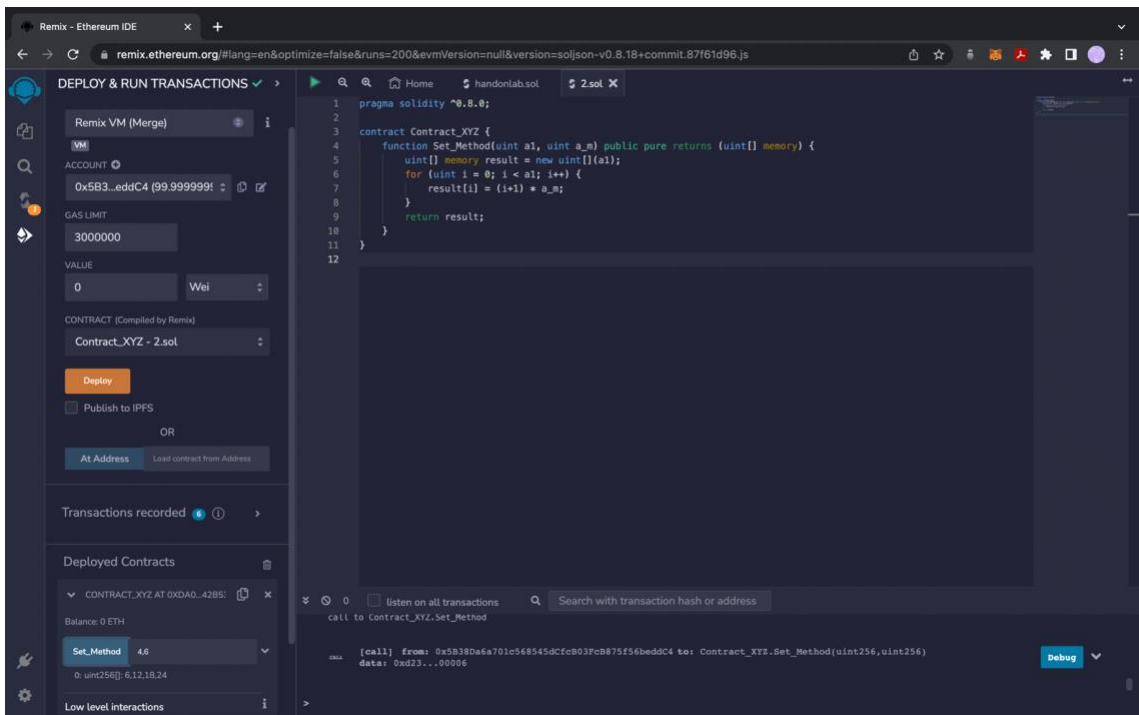
Input: 5(**a1**), 15(**a_m**)

Output: 0,15,30,45,60

Attach appropriate code and output screenshots in the document before submitting.

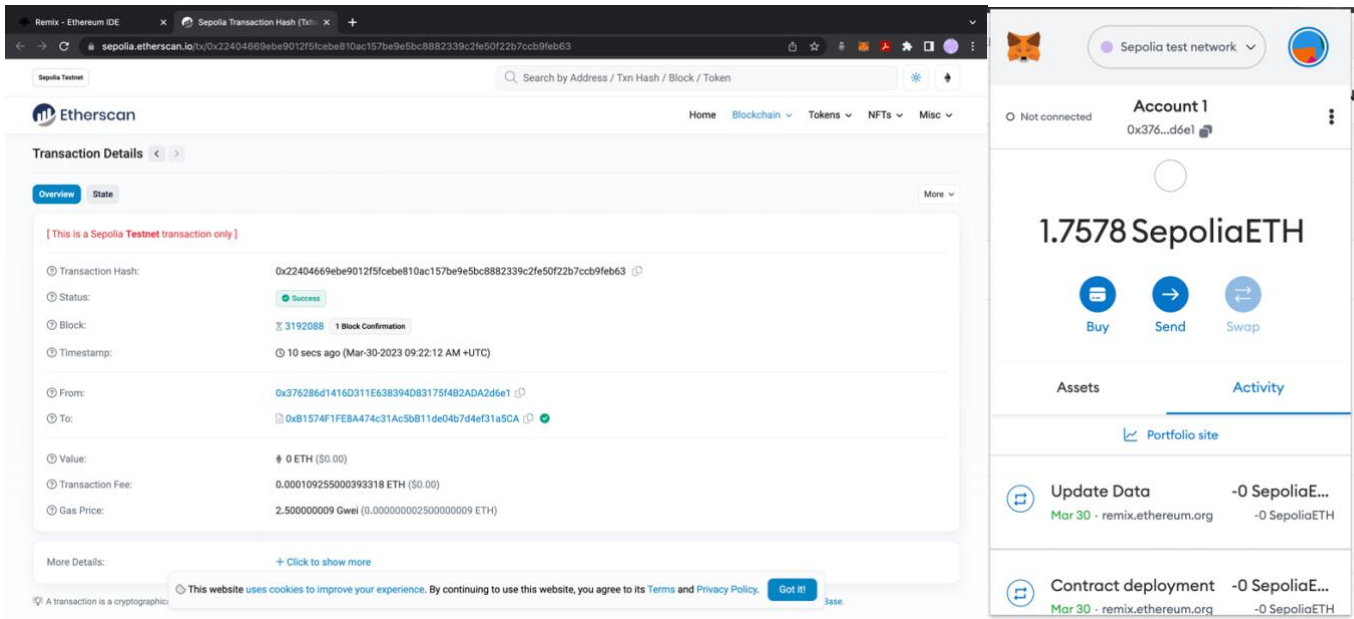
```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

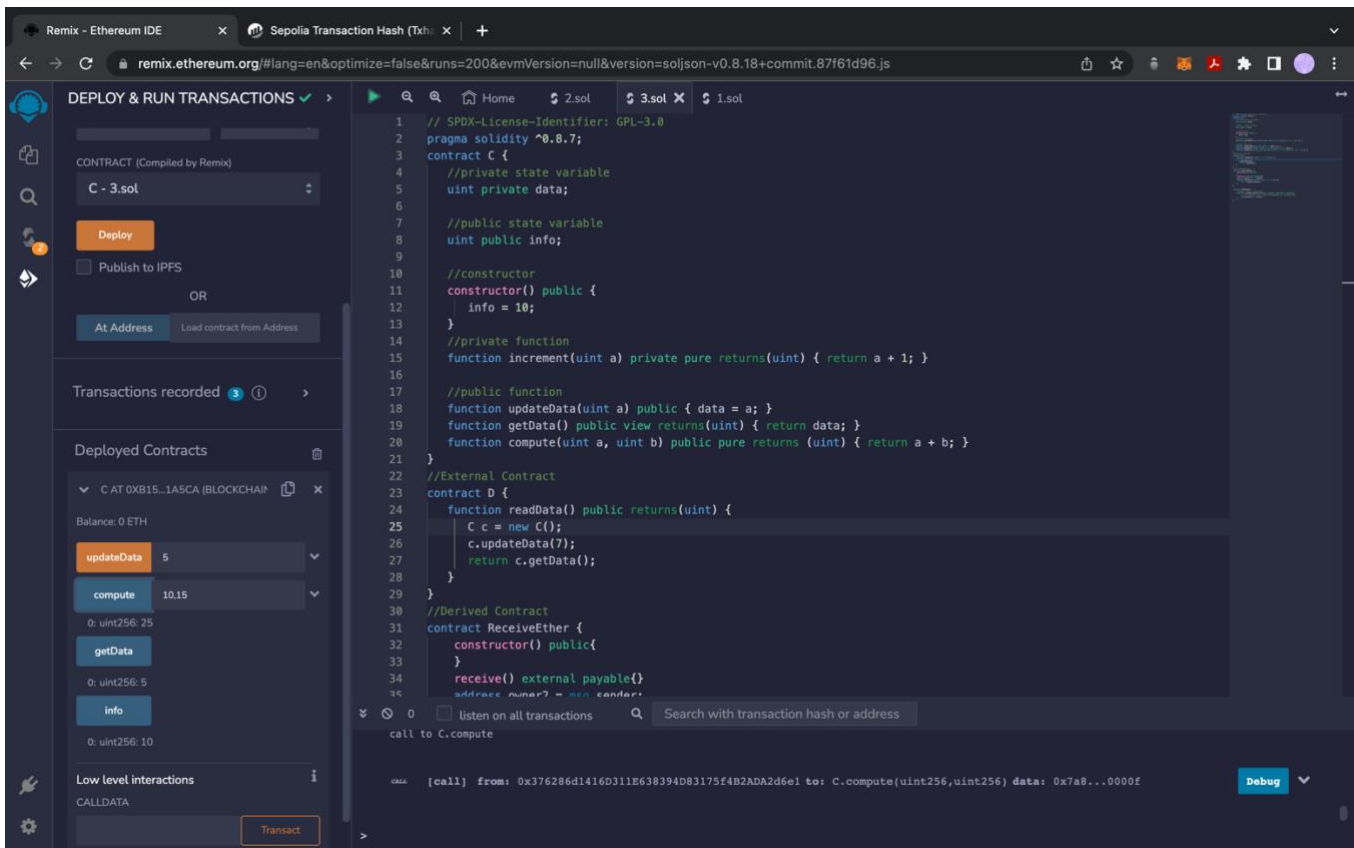
```
contract Contract_XYZ {
    function Set_Method(uint a1, uint a_m) public pure returns (uint[] memory) {
        uint[] memory result = new uint[](a1);
        for (uint i = 0; i < a1; i++) {
            result[i] = (i+1) * a_m;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```



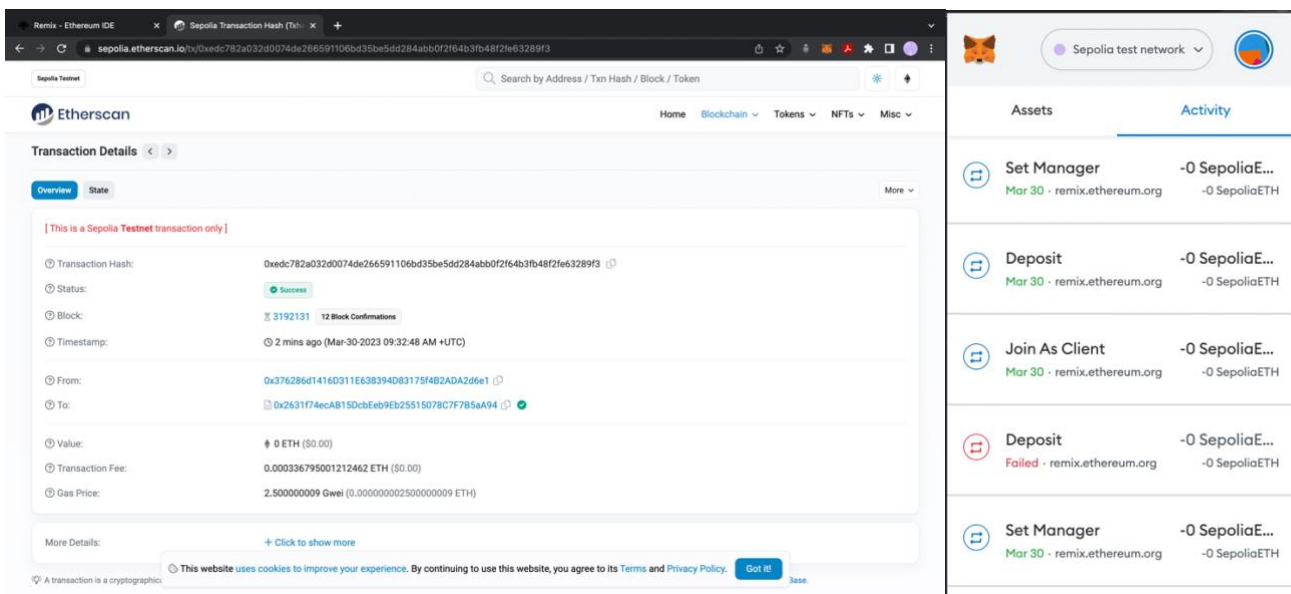
- III. Analyse the given codes on REMIX platform Metamask environment variable.
- Take appropriate screenshots of the outputs and meta mask wallets after deploying the smart contracts.

Code 1





Code 2



Remix - Ethereum IDE

Sepolia Transaction Hash (Txh)

+

remix.ethereum.org/#lang=en&optimize=false&runs=200&evmVersion=null&version=soljson-v0.6.12+commit.27d51765.js

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

Publish to IPFS

OR

At Address

Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded

37

Deployed Contracts

BANKCONTRACT AT 0x263...5AA9

Balance: 0 ETH

deposit

joinAsClient

sendInterest

setManager

0x376286d1416D311E63839

withdraw

0.00002

getContractB:

0: uint256: 0

InterestDate

0x376286d1416D311E63839

Low level interactions

CALLDATA

Transact

1

// SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0

2

pragma solidity ^0.6.6;

3

contract BankContract {

4

struct client_account{

5

int client_id;

6

address client_address;

7

uint client_balance_in_ether;

8

}

9

client_account[] clients;

10

int clientCounter;

11

address payable manager;

12

mapping(address => uint) public interestDate;

13

14

15

16

modifier onlyManager() {

17

require(msg.sender == manager, "Only manager can call this!");

18

_;

19

}

20

modifier onlyClients() {

21

bool isclient = false;

22

for(uint i=0;i<clients.length;i++){

23

if(clients[i].client_address == msg.sender){

24

isclient = true;

25

break;

26

}

27

}

28

require(isclient, "Only clients can call this!");

29

_;

30

}

31

32

constructor() public{

33

clientCounter = 0;

34

}

35

listen on all transactions

Search with transaction hash or address

call to BankContract.getContractBalance

call

[call] from: 0x376286d1416D311E638394D83175F4B2ADA2d6e1 to: BankContract.getContractBalance() data: 0xf9...fb98a

Debug